

DOG TAX NOW DUE

The ordinance requiring the payment of dog tax is a law of the city. The dog tax is now due and must be paid. The tax is one dollar (\$1.00) and should be paid during the month of May. Ordinance of 1913 reads as follows:

Sec. 80. Dog Tax.
(a) That a tax of one dollar for each year or part thereof, for each and every dog owned or kept, in the City of Union, S. C.; is hereby assessed, imposed and levied, upon the owner or keeper thereof said tax to be paid during the month of May, 1913, and also during the month of May of each succeeding year. (Ords. 1905, 1913).

Dog Collars.
(b) That from and after the 31st day of May, 1913, and also from the 31st day of May of each succeeding year, it shall be unlawful for any dog owned or kept in the City of Union, S. C., to be upon the streets of said City, without having a collar on, and a tax check attached thereto; the said tax check to be furnished by the City Clerk and Treasurer, with a receipt for said tax, at the time of payment thereof. (Ord. 1913).

Dogs without muzzles on.
Ordinance of 1909. The citizens of Union are hereby notified that there is a city ordinance against dogs running upon the streets without muzzles on. The following is a paragraph from the ordinance:

(c) That all dogs, sluts, puppies or other of the canine species found at large on any street, lane, alley or other public place within the corporate limits of the Town of Union, S. C., without a well secured muzzle placed over its mouth and well secured, at any time between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of October of each and every year, shall be taken up and impounded by the police and kept there for three (3) days and should not owner call for and claim the same and pay the sum of two dollars (\$2.00) for each day or part of day that same may be impounded to defray the expenses, etc., of taking up and maintaining thereof, the canine species so impounded shall be taken out by the police and killed or destroyed at the expiration of the said three days. (Ord. 1901).

On and after this notice the above regulation will be strictly enforced.
J. T. Moseley,
Chief of Police.

774-3t

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intend to file with Hon. W. Banks Dove, Secretary of State, on the 31st day of May, 1920, or thereafter, a Declaration for a Charter for "The Fairfax Harrison Hotel Company," which proposed corporation is to have its principal place of business in the City of Union, County of Union, State of South Carolina. The general nature of the business which it proposes to do is that of a general hotel business, and to construct, operate and lease such hotel, and doing of all things connected with the hotel business.

The capital stock of the proposed Corporation is to be One Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$150,000.00) Dollars, divide into fifteen hundred shares at the par value of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each. That the undersigned R. P. Morgan, J. Cohen and L. M. Jordan, are residents of the City of Union, County of Union, State aforesaid.

R. P. Morgan,
J. Cohen,
L. M. Jordan.

772-3t.

Your Palm Beach Suit

Will look like new and also be much cooler if it is Dry Cleaned and Pressed frequently and kept just looking right. Phone us and we will call promptly and return your suit in the shortest possible time. We press with live steam, so there is no danger of sizzling or scorching anything. Special attention given to Parcel Post.

Phone 167 when you need us and we will guarantee to please you. Your patronage will be appreciated.

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Nicholson Bank Building.

Agent for the largest dyer plant in the South.

Dr. Virgil R. Hawkins

DENTIST

OFFICE: UPSTAIRS FOSTER BUILDING UNION, S. C.

Use of Fetters Ancient.

The use of fetters goes back to ancient times. Fetters were usually made of brass and also in pairs, the word being in the dual number. Iron was occasionally employed for the purpose. (Psalms 105:18; 149:8.)

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED!

Q. What kind of an organization is the South Carolina Development Board?

A. It is a large number of citizens banded together to carry to a successful conclusion such activities as will bring development to the agricultural, industrial and natural resources of the State; better health conditions and schools; encourage farm home ownership; improve community life in all phases; encourage up-building of the live stock industry; stimulate the diversification of farm products, and so add to the health, happiness and prosperity of the State; the general cleaning up and then the advertising to the world of the products and opportunities South Carolina has to offer.

Q. What was the origin of the Board?

A. A group of citizens who attended the Southern Land Congress in Savannah on November 11, 1918, after hearing of the organization work in the other South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, decided to take up similar work in this State. They formed the South Carolina Land Owners Association, had it incorporated, employed a manager and opened an office.

Q. When and why was the name of the organization changed?

A. On March 9, 1920, in Columbia, was held the South Carolina Reconstruction Assembly. At this gathering it was decided that the name of the organization should be changed to the South Carolina Development Board for these reasons:

(a) In response to requests from Governmental Agencies, Civic, Commercial and Trades Organizations, desiring to coordinate general development purposes through the medium of this organization.

(b) That the name might convey a clearer idea of the purpose for which the organization was formed and is functioning.

(c) To clear away an utterly unfounded notion in some minds that the organization was promoting real estate propositions and disposing of cut-over lands, and that it was organized to serve some special interests instead of the people of the State as a whole.

Q. How is the Board governed?

A. The members, each having a vote, elect the members of the board of control (a specified number of the board of control is appointed by chambers of commerce and other organized bodies having similar aims and purposes). The board of control elects the board of directors, except that a specified number is appointed by other organized bodies with similar aims and purposes. The board of directors elects the executive committee and the officers.

Q. Do the officers or members of the boards receive any salary?

A. The only persons in the organizations receiving salary are the manager and his assistants. The members of the boards of control and directors, the executive committee and the officers do not receive any salary.

Q. What is the plan of the operation pursued in the promotion of activities?

A. The Board will have eighteen commissions, as follows:

- Markets
- Live Stock and Live Stock Credits
- Live Stock Sanitation
- Grains, Grasses and Forage
- Rate and Transportation
- Farm Labor
- Land Settlement
- Community Life
- Publicity
- Legislation
- Assessment and Taxation
- Education
- Health and Sanitation
- Drainage and Drainage Projects
- Civic-Commercial Organizations
- Inter-Racial Relations
- Good Roads
- Natural Resources and Industrial Research

The personnel of these commissions is selected by direct nominations. The directors are governed by these nominations and appoint the members of the various commissions. Each commission is in direct charge of its own activity.

Q. Do the members of the commissions receive and compensation for their services?

A. The eighteen commissions composed of practical men, familiar with the tasks assigned to them, will serve without compensation for their services.

Q. What are the actual plans for carrying the activities through?

A. Each of the commissions carefully considers all matters submitted to it pertaining to the activities in its charge. Suggestions and plans will be received from individuals organized bodies, state officers and departments and federal officers and departments. Campaigns to stimulate public interest and to unite public sentiment will be conducted by direct mailings to individuals and organizations, the holding of public meetings and other publicity. The board of control will prepare annually a com-

prehensive program of work, which will be referred to the membership for consideration and adoption, plank by plank. This is a thoroughly democratic plan.

Q. What activities of the Board are now considered to be of the most importance and of the greatest service to the State and citizens?

A. It is thought to be vitally important that there be established in one or more communities in each county, a Home Cash Market for live stock and diversified farm products. Assessment and taxation is another activity which affects every taxpayer in South Carolina. The efforts of the commission dealing with this matter will be directed toward securing popular support for legislation to equalize assessment of property so that no man shall pay the other man's taxes.

Q. What is meant by a Home Cash Market?

A. The forming of a local corporation to buy and sell live stock and diversified farm crops produced by farmers. This means a better method of distribution of these commodities, which will secure for the farmer a higher price and insure the consumer, both at home and abroad, a lower purchase price, by the elimination of the unnecessary middlemen and their profits. The establishment of a Home Cash Market also stimulates production because the farmer, when he drives to town, finds a satisfactory ready cash market for his products.

Q. What is meant by South-wide activities?

A. There are organization in our sister Southern State similar to this Board. All of these organizations use as a general clearing house, the Southern Settlement and Development Organization. It is hoped that through the whole-hearted co-operation and co-ordinated efforts of all our Southern organizations, we can secure federal and other aid in the general development of the agriculture, industries and natural resources of the South.

Q. What has the South Carolina Development Board accomplished?

A. The Organization started active work one year ago and to date its accomplishments have been:

(a) The Orangeburg Packing Plant sold to practical packing houses operators, which insures a Home Cash Market in South Carolina for cattle, hogs and sheep.

(b) The enactment of the model drainage law which will encourage the formation of drainage districts; be the means of reclaiming potentially productive land and do much toward the elimination of the malarial mosquito, as well as stabilize the market for drainage bonds.

(c) The enactment of the new State stock law abolishing the free range. This makes possible the elimination of the Texas fever cattle tick and will encourage the lending of money on live stock as security.

(d) Educational publicity for constructive activities.

(e) Boll weevil conditions met by the establishment of a number of Home Cash Markets in various counties, for live stock and diversified farm crops.

(f) Preliminary work done toward organizing the sweet potato growers of South Carolina. Such organization means protection of the sweet potato industry in South Carolina and the securing of better distribution and prices for that crop.

(g) War on malarial Mosquito declared and anti-mosquito movements put under way in various counties.

(h) Fly elimination campaign inaugurated.

(i) Live stock credits assured on sound basis.

(j) Encouraged the establishment of markets for peanuts in the State.

(k) Educational work toward strict enforcement of the cattle tick law.

(l) Campaign to suppress hog cholera inaugurated.

(m) Farm home ownership encouraged.

(n) Better health and sanitation campaigns inaugurated in several counties.

(o) Movement started looking to introduction of white farm labor in South Carolina.

Q. How will the funds of the Development Board be used?

A. All expenditures will be made in accordance with a budget. This budget will be made by the Board of directors. No part of the funds of the Board will be used in buying stock or bonds or in the conduct of commercial enterprises.

Q. What assurance is offered that the Development Board can carry through a successful national campaign of publicity for South Carolina.

A. Other States have done it, notably California. Western Canada a few years ago made a publicity campaign which took so many farmers out of the middle west that Iowa's population decreased 2 per cent. Men who know, assert that California never had the potential possibilities that exist in South Carolina, and of course no part of Canada compares with South Carolina. Progress already made in this State in a few directions—organization of the cotton

growers and drainage for instance—prove that South Carolina CAN capitalize her advantages. But it would be futile to commence a campaign of national publicity for South Carolina until the State is ready to reap the benefits of the campaign. We first must eradicate those conditions which have been retarding influences. In the words of Governor Cooper, "we must make a study of our conditions, learn what our handicaps are, get them out of the way and then tell the world what we have." Following its fixed policy of dealing with specific propositions and not in generalities the South Carolina Development Board believes that South Carolina united on a definite program of development will rapidly put herself in position to invite and hold the enormous benefits of nation-wide advertising. And when she has reached that position, she will do the advertising.

Q. "Why should I join and support this movement?"

A. Because it is a movement summarized in the slogan: "Do it for South Carolina." You did not ask why you should co-operate in the various war drives of the past three years—you did it because your patriotic and loyal conscience told you you should do it. This movement makes a similar appeal. The South Carolina Development Board is essentially a patriotic movement; it means the advancement and development of your Home State. The essence of its appeal is

DO IT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AT WINTHROP

For the first time, courses in home demonstration work will be offered this summer in the curriculum of the Winthrop College Summer School. Much serious thought and thorough preparation have been given to these courses by Miss Christine N. South, State Home Demonstration Agent, and her assistants.

There are three of these courses, one in Food Conservation, one in Methods, and the other in Practice. In food conservation course the students will be given an opportunity to gain practice in methods of preserving foods. The course will furnish abundant practice in the best methods of canning, preserving, pickling, jelly making, drying, brining, preservation of eggs and any other methods of food preservation that may become necessary.

The course in methods is for the purpose of acquainting the student who plans to become a county agent with the best methods of carrying on field work, including organizing and conducting home demonstration, canning, and poultry clubs, conducting community county and state fair exhibits. Instruction will be given by a successful trained field worker who can speak from practical experience of field problems.

The last of these courses will include the giving of demonstrations of various kinds, which is a great part of the demonstration agent's work. In this course the student will be given an opportunity to see demonstrations made by the best demonstrators in the country, and under expert supervision will be given practice in teaching by doing and in presenting information gained in more or less technical courses in such a way that it appeals to the popular mind.

Further information in regard to these courses may be obtained from the Home Demonstration Department of Winthrop College. Those who are interested and wish to attend the Summer School for these courses are asked to make arrangements as soon as possible.

TERRIBLY SWOLLEN

Suffering Described As Torture Relieved by Black-Draught.

Rossville, Ga.—Mrs. Kate Lee Able, of this place, writes: "My husband is engineer, and once while lifting, he injured himself with a piece of heavy machinery, across the abdomen. He was so sore he could not bear to press on himself at all, on chest or abdomen. He weighed 165 lbs., and fell off until he weighed 110 lbs., in two weeks.

He became constipated and it looked like he would die. We had three different doctors, yet with all their medicine, his bowels failed to act. He would turn up a ten-cent bottle of castor oil, and drink it two or three days in succession. He did this yet without result. We became desperate, he suffered so. He was swollen terribly. He told me his suffering could only be described as torture.

I sent and bought Theodor's Black-Draught. I made him take a big dose, and when it began to act he fainted, he was in such misery, but he got relief and began to mend at once. He got well, and we both feel he owes his life to Theodor's Black-Draught."

Theodor's Black-Draught will help you to keep fit, ready for the day's work. Try it!

NC-131

THE BIG FIVE

Drainage, Lime, Cultivation, Organic Matter and Soluble Fertilizers Required in Soil Improvement.

By N. E. Winters, Agronomist.

The five factors to consider in handling our soils are drainage, lime, cultivation, organic matter and soluble fertilizers.

The direct bearing of any one of these five factors on the management of any particular soil, depends on conditions.

Drainage.

Every cubic inch of good soil contains millions of microscopic organisms called bacteria, which are busy helping to bring about chemical changes in rendering plant nutrients available and destroying toxic substances in the soil. These little bacteria must have air. If too much water is present in the soil, the beneficial bacteria can not work to the best advantage; substances that are toxic to field crops are developed and desirable chemical changes do not take place.

In order to give the plant a good sanitary home in which to grow drainage is absolutely necessary.

Lime.

The practice of applying lime in some form has been followed for a long time, especially in European countries. The beneficial effects following its use have been appreciated by the practical European farmers since ancient times. Strange to say, the need of lime is unrecognized or ignored in some localities in the United States today under conditions which really make it a very important factor in the Big Five.

Lime Needed in Eastern United States.

With modern methods of cultivation and the use of commercial fertilizers, the lime content of practically all eastern soils is gradually depleted from year to year. Even the limestone lands of New York, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee are responding to the wise use of lime by the farmers of these states.

Less of Limestone.

Under best of cropping conditions from 200 to 500 pounds of limestone are annually lost in the drainage water from each acre of cultivated soil where the rainfall varies from 35 to 55 inches or more per year. Crops use an average of about 32 pounds limestone per acre per year, and an average of 200 pounds or more of limestone should be available at all times in each acre during the growing season for combining with the soluble nitrogen formed by bacterial action.

Form of Lime to Use.

The best advice is to use the form which gives the largest amount of calcium for the money, considering the percentage of purity, fineness and price delivered. (The ease and cost of application should also be considered.)

Some men who are paid for boosting one or the other form of lime would have us believe that one form is far superior to other forms; but average practical results and experiment data do not show this to be the case.

Bulletin 180 of the Rhode Island Experiment Station shows results of five years' work in favor of burned lime than most experiment station data shows to date.

The conclusion in this bulletin is that 50 mesh limestone has the same effect the first year as burned or hydrated lime of same calcium oxide equivalent per acre.

The coarser particles seemed to have little effect during the first two years after application, but during the third year, fourth and fifth years the 10 mesh limestone showed greater activity than an equivalent amount of hydrated lime.

All Forms Become Same in Soil.

Either the burned or hydrated forms soon revert to natural limestone on exposure to air and moisture. Dr. McIntyre found that this reversion was complete in 3 to 5 days after application, and his work would also indicate that in the practice of applying lime the burned or hydrated forms may revert in large measure to the natural limestone previous to contact with the soil.

In case of doubt, consult your county agent as to which form of lime to buy, considering the percentage of purity and the price of the products delivered.

Cultivation, Organic Matter, Fertilizers.

Each one of these three are just as important for consideration as drainage or lime; but space forbids an adequate discussion of any one of the five big factors.

Plowing and tillage aerate the soil, improve the tilth or physical condition and foster beneficial chemical and biological changes in the soil. They also kill weeds.

Organic matter holds a large amount of plant nutrients, furnishes food for the bacteria in the soil, conserves soil moisture, improves physical condition of soil and the products produced by its decay help to make the phosphoric acid and potash available for use.

Commercial fertilizers are profitably used because of supplying to certain soils mineral nutrients in which the soils may be actually deficient. Fertilizers often assist in making fit nutrients available or in overcoming toxic conditions in the soil.

CANDIDATE CARDS

FOR CORONER

I hereby announce myself as candidate for Coroner of Union County and pledge myself to abide by the decision of the Democratic Primary elections.

Thos. D. Holcomb.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for election to the office of coroner of Union County and pledge myself to abide the result of the Democratic Primary.

A. A. Odell.

FOR MAGISTRATE

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Magistrate of Pinckney Township, Union County, and pledge myself to abide the results of the Democratic Primary.

T. J. Ross.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Magistrate for Union Township, Union County, and pledge myself to abide the decision of the Democratic primary.

J. Byrum Lawson.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Magistrate for Pinckney township, Union County, and pledge myself to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

J. A. Walker.

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE

State of South Carolina, County of Union.

Court of Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of June, 1920, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the Court of Probate for said County, the undersigned will make his final settlement as guardian of the estate of Rowland G. Hill, minor, and that thereupon he will apply to the Judge of said Court, for his final discharge as such guardian.

J. P. Jeter.

This 14th day of May, 1920.
Published in The Union Times for 30 days.

NOTICE

C. G. West, merchant at Jonesville, will supply my customers with Thrashers Healing Fluid at the same price. Send him your orders.

Oblige,
J. S. Thrasher.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for their kindness shown us during the illness and death of our little one. May God's richest blessings rest on each and every one.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood.

Bouncing from the clothes lines of one floor to the floor beneath, William J. Reilly, a New York city fireman, fell from the top of a six-story tenement house and was only bruised. A great surplus of men over women exists in this country while in France the situation is reversed.

\$10,000 GIVEN AWAY IN THE EVEREADY DAYLO CONTEST

ASK FOR CONTEST BLANKS

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THE DAYLO STORE